



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS ORGAN DONATION AMONG ADULTS RESIDING IN SELECTED AREAS OF DISTRICT LUDHIANA, PUNJAB.

Psychiatry

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ABSTRACT

Background: Organ donation is a unique social activity that has a direct influence on the delivery of healthcare to a wide range of patients. Attitude is the key factor that influences rates of organ donation.

Aim: To assess the attitude towards organ donation among adults.

Methods: A Quantitative research approach and non-experimental descriptive survey research design was used including 200 adults as sample. Data was collected by using non-probability convenience sampling technique. Socio-demographic profile, awareness regarding organ donation and structured Attitude Likert Scale was used to assess the attitude towards organ donation.

Results: Majority (82.5%) of the adults had favourable attitude. Mean attitude score was found to be 112.07±21.071.

Conclusion: The study concluded that majority of adults had favorable attitude towards organ donation

KEYWORDS

Attitude, Organ donation, Adults

INTRODUCTION:

Organ donation is a unique social activity that has a direct influence on the delivery of healthcare to a wide range of patients. Attitude is the key factor that influences rates of organ donation. In India, every year nearly 500,000 people die because of non-availability of organs, this number is expected to grow due to scarcity of organ donors. However, implementation of organ donation program in India has been slow and there is an inadequate supply of donated organs. Hence, it is crucial to assess the attitude of the general population towards organ donation. The prerequisites for the success of a transplantation program include awareness, positive attitude of the public toward organ donation and consent by relatives for organ donation in the event of brain death.

Aim: To assess the attitude towards organ donation among adults with a view to develop IEC material (pamphlet) on organ donation.

Methodology: A Quantitative research approach and non-experimental descriptive survey research design was used including 200 adults as sample residing in rural area (Pohir) and urban area (Shimlapuri) of district Ludhiana, Punjab. Data was collected by using non-probability convenience sampling technique. Socio-demographic profile, awareness regarding organ donation and structured Attitude Likert Scale was used to assess the attitude towards organ donation.

Quantitative data was obtained by using structured interview technique. Data was tabulated and analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS:

The study revealed that maximum (34.5%) of the adults were in the age group of 30-40 years, were female, educated up to secondary level, married and non-working. Majority (66%) of the adults were Sikh, from joint family and from lower middle class. The mean age was 38.76 years. Majority (82.5%) of the adults had favourable attitude. Mean attitude score was found to be 112.07±21.071.

Table 1: Distribution of adults as per their level of attitude towards organ donation.

N=200

Attitude level	f(%)	Mean±SD	Mean %
Favourable (>90)	165(82.5)	121.01±8.88	80.67
Unfavourable(≤90)	35(17.5)	69.97±2.49	46.64

Mean Attitude Score 112.07± 21.071

Maximum Score=150

Mean % 74.71

Minimum Score = 30

Table 2: Item analysis of attitude score towards organ donation among adults.

N=200

Items	Mean ±SD	Mean %	Rank order
A poor person also has an equal chance of getting an organ transplant as of a rich person.	4.76±0.46	95.2	1
It is good to discuss and share organ donation wish with the family before death.	4.60±0.60	92.0	2
Organ replacement gives a new life to a person.	4.56±0.69	91.2	3
Organ donation is a good deed.	4.54 ±0.85	90.8	4
People should be open minded to organ donation.	4.5±0.73	90.0	5
Government should provide financial help to the organ donor.	4.49±0.85	89.8	6
Organ donation increases the life span of organ recipient.	4.45±0.70	89.0	7
It hardly matters for donor, who is the recipient.	4.29±1.00	85.8	8
If needed, you would receive an organ from a person of a different race.	4.13±1.56	82.6	9
You would donate your organ without differentiating caste, color and creed.	4.12±1.50	82.4	10
Organ donation disfigures the body for cremation.	4.10±1.11	82.0	11
Organ donation is consistent with your moral values and beliefs.	4.06±0.83	81.2	12
You would agree to receive an organ for transplant if your life were in danger.	4.05±1.48	81.0	13
Religion of recipient person matters in making decision to donate the organ.	4.04±1.03	80.8	14
Organ transplantation insults human rights.	4.03±0.89	80.6	15
Resurrection/ Chance of second life is not possible if organ is donated.	4.01±1.10	80.2	16
Organ donation is against your religious beliefs.	3.96±1.21	79.2	17
The law should be changed so that everyone becomes an organ donor unless they say no.	3.9±1.19	78.0	18
Age of recipient person matters in your decision to donate the organ.	3.86±1.18	77.2	19
It is impossible to have a regular funeral service after organ donation.	3.84±1.44	76.8	20

Organ Donation disturbs the peace of a dead person.	3.67±1.40	73.4	21
You will be the last person to give consent to donate organ.	3.49±0.72	69.8	22
Organ donor should be paid for organ donation.	3.37±1.37	67.4	23.5
It is important for a person's body to have all of its organs when buried/ cremated.	3.37±1.46	67.4	23.5
Becoming an organ donor preoccupies the donor about his/her own death.	3.05±1.56	61.0	25
Wealthy people and celebrities are given preference for organ donation/ transplantation.	2.36±1.43	47.2	26
There is a danger that donated organs could be misused or abused.	2.34±1.62	46.8	27
Only healthy people can become an organ donor.	2.02±1.21	40.4	28
You would prefer to donate your organ to your first significant family member.	1.77±0.85	35.4	29
The possible misuse of your organ after death makes you feel less supportive of organ donation.	1.75±1.16	35.0	30

Maximum Mean±SD=4.76±0.46

Mean Score ≥4=Favourable attitude

Minimum Mean±SD= 1.75±1.16

Mean Score <4=Unfavourable attitude

Maximum Mean %= 95.2

Minimum Mean %=35

Table 3: Association of attitude towards organ donation with socio-demographic variables of adults.

Socio-demographic variables	n	Mean score ±SD	F/t value	p value	df
Age (in years)					
18-30	45	122.15±11.32			
30-40	69	118.67± 12.79	20.93	0.00*	3,196
40-50	35	110.02± 21.36			
50-60	51	95.67±26.31			
Gender					
Male	57	113.63±22.81	0.658	0.51 ^{NS}	198
Female	143	111.45±20.39			
Education					
Illiterate	03	70.66±4.50			
Primary	29	96.28± 26.35			
Middle	43	105.61± 24.69	11.85	0.00*	5,194
Secondary	62	117.36±15.15			
Senior secondary	34	118.67±13.55			
Graduate and above	29	122.72±9.47			
Working status					
Working	71	115.27±19.88	1.580	0.115 ^{NS}	198
Not working	129	110.35± 21.57			
Marital status					
Unmarried	27	124.03±12.87			
Married	166	110.79± 21.06	4.98	0.002*	3,196
Divorced /separated	01	115±0			
Widow/widower	06	93.33±30.21			
Religion					
Hindu	66	108.77±24.05			
Christian	02	123± 11.31	1.41	0.24 ^{NS}	2,197
Sikh	132	113.56±19.41			
Type of family					
Nuclear	66	114.56±20.4	1.172	0.243 ^{NS}	198
Joint	134	110.85± 21.37			
Habitat					
Rural	100	115.95±17.35	2.63	0.009*	198
Urban	100	108.2± 23.69			
Socioeconomic status					
Upper middle	21	119.09±16.92			
Lower middle	100	115.03± 19.55	5.15	0.006*	2,197
Upper lower	79	106.47± 22.76			

*Significant (p<0.05) level

NS=Non significant

CONCLUSION:

The study concluded that majority of adults had favorable attitude towards organ donation. Association of attitude towards organ donation with variables like age, education, marital status, habitat, socioeconomic status was found to be statistically significant at p<0.05 level. Television came out as the major source of information. Majority of participants were unaware of organ donation law.

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